

The Oxford Democrat.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 6, NO. 19.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1855.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 22, NO. 29

Agricultural.

"SPEED THE FLOW."
DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—A. R. F. O. L. A.

Special Notice.

Agricultural Exchanges and communications for this department, should be directed to "Oxford Democrat," South Paris, Me.

Maine Agriculture.

In a previous article, we promised to say something further on this subject. We now proceed to reduce this promise.

It will be remembered, that the editor of the "State of Maine," stated that the soil and climate of this State is such, that agriculture cannot be a remunerative business, and that therefore this is not a business which one should think of following as a means of living, or accumulating property. And it was generally recommended that this pursuit be abandoned, and our people turn their attention to manufacturing and commerce.

We should not have deemed such fully entitled even to a passing notice, and especially coming from such a source, were it not a mere echo of a class of men, who are not pleased with such a vulgar employment—men, too, who have never given the subject the slightest investigation.

We are free to admit, that agriculture in this State, and it is not a solitary instance, does not yield a large return as in the Southern States, or as we think it might, under a different system of management. But no man that travels over the State, and knows how small the capital invested in this business by each individual, but must be satisfied, from the most cursory survey, that the percentage on the capital, is by no means small—that it is no smaller than that on commercial and manufacturing capital. Were it otherwise, how have men, with an investment of some thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, and it may be less, become able to erect their neat white cottages and their farms, and see scattered so thickly all over the State, not to ask how they have managed to support their families?

This general view of the subject is enough to satisfy any one, that this is a profitable business, even in this State. But it is said, farms will not live. Acting on this maxim, we have examined the census report, to see what sort of an exhibit that makes of our agricultural property, and we here present the result of our examination.

In the State of Maine there are 46,700 farms, containing 4,555,257 acres. Of this, 2,620,796 acres are improved, and 2,512,737 acres are unimproved. The capital in farming is—

Value of Farms,	\$51,881,748
Value of Tools, &c.,	2,284,557
Value of Live Stock,	9,759,725

Amount of capital, \$63,926,031.

This capital produces at the present market, valuing the products at the average market prices for the year, the very respectable little sum of \$2,839,682, which is about 44.12 per cent. on the capital. We find that the average size of farms in this State, is a fraction over 97 acres, and that the increase per acre, improved and unimproved land included in the farms, is \$7.50, or the interest, at six per cent., on a fraction over \$98, which is the average value of every acre of land in the State, reckoning money worth only six per cent.

In the light of these facts, we ask, what shall we say of the previous, that agriculture was not a remunerative business? The truth is, there is no business, hilly as it is, so managed, that pays a larger per cent. on the capital invested, as farming. In trade and manufactures, there are for men who make a gross profit of over ten per cent. on the capital employed. Reduce the average capital to each operation in commerce and manufactures, to that of each farmer, and very few of those engaged in these pursuits, could support themselves and families.

We propose at some future time, to present a statement of the condition of agriculture in 1850, to compare with the condition in 1850.

The Prospects.

Although the season is somewhat backward, and it has been very dry, the prospect for agricultural products is highly flattering. The very copious rain during the past week, has put a new face on things. Grass and grain, particularly winter grain, are doing finely.

In this region, the snow fell before the ground was at all frozen, and came so deep that the ground did not freeze at all during the winter. Consequently nothing was winter killed. And the snow went off so early, neither winter grain or grass was damaged in the least during the spring.

Beside this, the ground not being frozen, the water from the melting snow was mostly absorbed by the ground, and was thereby thoroughly saturated, so that it has not suffered so much from the drought as it otherwise would, or as it did last spring.

Corn and other crops which are just making their appearance above ground, look well, and fruit buds fail to be very abundant. On the whole, it seems to us, the prospect in Old Oxford is highly flattering for farmers.

GRAND DIVISION, SONS OF TEMPERANCE. We have received the quarterly journal of this body, recording the doings at its meeting in South Paris. From it we learn that the association is in a highly prosperous condition—more so than at any period for several years. God speed the cause.

From the New England Farmer.

About Turkeys.

Mr. Eberton.—I was quite glad to see your remarks two or three weeks since on raising turkeys—and am more than half inclined to give you a bit of my experience in that business, with a few observations. Several years ago, I purchased two turkeys thinking I would try my "luck," as the saying is, and see what I could do with them. Well, the first year they hatched about thirty-two young. I shut them up, and fed them on dough and chow-chow. I soon found that this did not agree with them, as they began to grow sick and die off. On pleasant days I let them run out in the warm part of the day, but they did not improve much. I then made a large and roomy coop, and kept them in a while, but they did not seem to thrive then; and after "bothering and fussing," a good deal with them, and being a good many, I concluded to let them go and take their chance, and I did. They soon began to feed and to grow finely. I lost two or three more in the course of the season. In the fall I had about twenty good fat turkeys for the market, which averaged me nearly a dollar apiece. I have kept two ever since, and I let them choose their nests where they please, and bring their young according to their own fashion, giving myself but very little trouble about them, not even feeding them. I think they succeed much better to be let alone; I have usually had about 20 turkeys every fall. About a fortnight before I want to kill them, I shut them up, and keep them in, oats, linseed, &c., by course, and let them help themselves. Of course, they come out "fat and sleek." I have them weigh from six to eighteen lbs. apiece. They average me about one dollar apiece. Now I cannot tell you just how much profit I make, but I think I can raise twenty dollars' worth of turkeys cheaper than I can that of feeding to fatten, and in keeping the brood-sows, they will take care of themselves, as soon as warm weather comes, till cold weather comes again. It is natural for them to roam about, and they can generally find something to suit their taste in the numerous hedges, woods, &c., that infest every nook and corner of our farms; and the two or three years past, they have revelled in grasshoppers. There is nothing on which they thrive so well. When they have been out grasshoppering awhile, they will not touch corn if thrown to them. I think it worth a good deal to a farm when grasshoppers are thick, to have a flock of turkeys to eat them out. I think it would pay to keep them, even if we did not get their good "fat livers," to eat. Many times have I seen a flock of turkeys march over a field thick with grasshoppers, with almost the regularity of soldiers in file, and then back again—not in the same track, but beside the first, thus eating the field with the regularity of a mow. It is curious and interesting to observe their operations. But it is a sight that will set an epicure's stomach into peculiar gastronomic tendencies, to see such a flock of large, fat and sleek turkeys pecked upon the wall, or strutting round, making observations—over and over making the air vibrate with "rustle-rustle—gobble-gobble-gobble. Yours, A. F. W.

MAINE.—N. H., March 2nd, 1855.

How to Raise Potatoes without Hoeing. FRANK HOBBS.—Dear Sir: In your paper of 25th Nov., you invite farmers to write for their own papers. In compliance with that invitation, I will venture to tell the readers of the Farmer how we raise potatoes without hoeing. In the first place, we plough the ground as deep as we can conveniently, say from ten inches to a foot. We then mark out with light on horse-plough, two foot ten inches, to three feet apart each way, not to exceed three feet, and mark, as light as light a mark as we can, preparing the second, before the seeds have time to start, at the rate of from five to ten bushels to the acre, according to the size of the seed, large seed requiring more bushels to the acre, than small ones. We cover about four inches deep, and if the ground is not wet, step on each hill with both feet, to facilitate the sprouting. If the weather is favorable, they will be up in ten days or two weeks. As soon as they make their appearance, we go over them with a hoe, covering about two inches deep with fresh earth. That covers and keeps back all little weeds and grass, and also, if early, protects them from frost. The potatoes being strong and vigorous, will be up again in a few days leaving the hill free from weeds. We let them get about six or eight inches high, then go lightly each way between them with a shovel plough, and just before the vines begin to fall, we go once more, each way, with the shovel plough. This forms the hill just the right size, if planted at the distance above mentioned, and is all that is necessary to do except it may be for a boy to go through them and pull out the scattering weeds, which will be "few and far between," that may have escaped the plough. If the ground is not very mellow it is well to run the cultivator through them, between the ploughs. We have raised our potatoes in this way for several years, and have always taken the first premium on them, we have taken them to our fairs. In 1852 we took two first premiums on potatoes at our Cuyahoga Co. Fair, one on the best ten acres, and the other on the best bush of table potatoes. To succeed in this it is necessary to watch them closely. Work the ground as far as possible when it is dry, and do everything just at the right time, for if the weeds once get the advantage, it is "farwell" to them, as the Englishman said when the weeds got the first premium on them, we have taken them to our fairs. In 1852 we took two first premiums on potatoes at our Cuyahoga Co. Fair, one on the best ten acres, and the other on the best bush of table potatoes. To succeed in this it is necessary to watch them closely. 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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTEDRepublican Nomination.
FOR GOVERNOR,
ANSON P. MORRILL,
OF READFIELD.

Virginia Election.

A great shout has been raised by the Pierce party in Maine, over the results of the last election in Virginia. It has been long since anything has turned up favorable to Pierce and Douglas democracy in any of the State elections, that their friends are apparently exulting for making a glorification over the election of Henry A. Wise to the gubernatorial chair.

Commencing with Iowa, in the early part of last fall, then followed by Maine, and nearly every other free State, the elections were but a succession of triumphs of the people, over the wicked schemes and treacherous plots of designing demagogues. In every free State (with perhaps the exception of California) the friends and supporters of the present corrupt national administration, were beaten to death. Even New Hampshire, the old Granite State, rather than sacrifice principle to party, turned her back in disgust upon her faithless, treacherous son. No wonder, then, that the friends of Pierce threw up their caps, and shout themselves hoarse, over the first drop of comfort, that has been held to their parched lips since the passage of the Nebraska bill.

This is called a triumph of democracy. Let us look at it and see what kind of a triumph democracy has secured in the election of Henry A. Wise. In the first place, what is Virginia democracy at the present day? What questions were in issue in her late election? Were any of the old issues, which formerly divided the two parties in the Old Dominion, agitated or talked about? Not one of them. Not one of her political leaders uttered a fig about them.

The contest appears to have been between the friends of Wise and the Know Nothings—and the friends of both parties consisted in articles of faith beginning and ending with the sublime principles of slavery propagation.

Each party, like John Gilpin, "run a race," to see which could profess the greatest admiration for the "peculiar institution," and express the greatest amount of abhorrence for all free soil doctrines.

The Know Nothings repudiated Catholicism, but swore eternal fidelity to slavery, while the democracy took the whole doctrine—swallowing Roman priests, intriguing Jesuits, Catholic intolerance, with the most purplish drops of slavery; and upon this ground achieved a democratic victory!

This is the national democracy we frequently hear panted about, by the Pierce and Douglas demagogues in the North.

It is this kind of democracy that Pierce, Douglas, Atchinson & Co., undertook when they passed the Nebraska abolitionism, to gag down the throats of the freedom of the North.

But there is another thing connected with this democratic victory worthy of note. Who was the standard bearer of the slave democracy of Virginia? The answer is at hand—Henry A. Wise. And who is he? Once a democrat, and the supporter of Andrew Jackson, subsequently a violent and flaming whig, then again a democrat, and the supporter of the Pierce and Douglas dynasty! The first we can recollect of Wise was his violent, indecent and vulgar abuse of John Quincy Adams—not because Mr. Adams was a whig, but because he undertook to maintain the right of petition, against the gag laws of Congress. But there is another page in the history of this man's past life, written in capitals of blood. We mean his connection with the murder of one of Maine's most talented sons—the late lamented Jonathan Cilley. But for Henry A. Wise, the noble hearted Cilley would not have been in our midst. But for Wise, the amiable bosom companion of Cilley would never have been robbed in the hallways of life, only to be exchanged for the shroud of the tomb. But for him, the helpless and dependent children of one of Maine's most honored sons, never would have been left fatherless and motherless, upon the cold charities of the world.

Who but the Argus, and its political friends, denounced Henry A. Wise as a wretch, unfit to live—as the man on whose skirts was found the blood of the murdered Cilley? And now we see the same Argus, and every Pierce newspaper in Maine, in ecstasies of joy, because this same Henry A. Wise is elected Governor of Virginia. Oh, it is a glorious triumph of democracy.

Jonathan Cilley was a native born son of New Hampshire, and now we find Franklin Pierce, a New Hampshire President, exulting over the election of a man who was the cause of his barbarous assassination. To what depths of shame and humiliation, has the once honorable and honored democratic party been degraded, by the corrupt and graceless demagogues who now control its destinies. But the day of reckoning is at hand, even at the door, and they will ere long be driven, by an outraged people, into a retirement to be remembered only in the same category, with Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr.

Then as to the management of Mayor

The Portland Riot.

The smoke has now cleared away, and facts, and circumstances, as developed by legal investigations and other sources of information, enable us to form correct conclusions respecting this disgraceful affair.

We have carefully read nearly all that has appeared in the Portland papers respecting the riot, and have been forced in making up our opinion, to arrive at the following conclusions:

1. There was no "reasonable cause" for making complaint against either Mr. Dow, or the liquor purchased by him for the city agency. Everybody in Portland knows that Neal Dow has spent his whole life in warring against the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks; and to pretend that he had in his possession \$1600 worth of liquors for unlawful sale, was one of the wildest phantasms imaginable. Royal Williams and his two confederates, in making the complaint against Mr. Dow, must have so understood it; for when Judge Carter inquired if they could "conscientiously swear that they had reasons to believe and did believe that Mr. Dow had this liquor intended for sale in 'violation of law,' they 'hesitated,' but finally nerved themselves up to the disgraceful act, and subscribed and swore to the complaint. Then again Mr. Dow's lawyer had received said liquors into his custody or possession, and had nothing to do with their arrival in Portland, up to the time of the seizure. The Board of Aldermen had voted to establish a City Agency, and had authorized the Mayor and Aldermen Carlton and Brooks to make all arrangements to carry this vote into effect. The liquors were marked to the 'City Agency, Portland.' The men who instigated and carried on this prosecution are among the most violent opponents of the Maine Law, and they knew that there was not a particle of truth in the theory that Mr. Dow had these liquors for unlawful sale.

2. It appears that the tools in getting up the prosecution, and the actors in the mob fully understood each other, and acted in concert. Royal Williams and his associates had an office of their own choosing at their elbow in the Police Court, to take the warrant and serve it, and because Judge Carter would not hand it to him, Williams became so abusive that he was ordered out of the room. The officer who served the warrant testified in the trial of Mayor Dow, that within half an hour or an hour after I took possession of the liquors, a crowd began to assemble around the City Hall.

This shows there was an understanding about the thing. Doubtless the rioters were all engaged to be on duty at a certain time. The intention was not to seize the liquors for the purpose of a legal investigation, but to destroy them by a drunken mob. This was the programme agreed upon—all the facts show it, as clear as sunlight.

3. The "causes" which produced the mob can be traced directly to the opponents of the Maine Law in Portland. The enemies of the law acted through their organs, the "Argus" and "State of Maine." Before the municipal election, many of the supporters of Mr. Cobb, openly declared that if Dow should be elected, the buildings in the Forest City would be laid in ashes; there would be mob and other demonstrations, read of in Daniel the Prophet. Since Mr. Dow's election, everything was passing along quietly; the law was being judiciously enforced, and the various interests of the city carefully looked after by the city government.

Time was fast proving these predictions false, and the leaders against Dow, so many "Barks" under this state of things the anti-law men in Portland became very much in the condition of Jonah—mad, because "Nimrod" was not destroyed.

They prayed and fasted for a fire, a mob, or some other demonstration, out of which to make political capital. A quantity of liquors arrived in Portland for their agency, and after this fact became known, the Argus and State of Maine clique concluded it was a good time to make a "strike." So out comes the Argus with a flaming article, in substance declaring that Neal Dow had brought into the city \$1600 dollars worth of liquor in violation of law, and declaring they ought to be forced into the streets.

The State of Maine the same day came out with an article well calculated to excite the mob spirit. These articles were read and believed by the anti-law men, and by the time the warrant was procured, the rabble engaged for the occasion were heated up to the boiling point, and ready to act their part, with a patriotism and zeal worthy a better cause.

It was not the ignorant, infuriated madcaps, that were personally engaged in acts of violence, that caused this outbreak against the laws, but men who strut about the streets in broadcloth and buckram—men who, like ardent hypocrites, pretend to be in favor of law and order, while they privately fan the flames of the incendiary's torch, and Nero like, "fiddle while Rome is burning." The opposers of Dow cry out murder—parade it in capitals in their papers—post it in bold relief at the doors of their printing offices, while every prejudiced ignoramus who follows in their lead, is braying away, murder! murder! If murder has been committed, the hunker, run-arounds of Portland are the guilty ones. If men are to be executed, because Robbins "died as a fool dieth," these men are the fellows that richly deserve the halter.

4. The investigations already made fully and completely exonerate Mayor Dow and the Municipal authorities from all blame. At the trial of Dow, the complainants, through their counsel, Mr. Clifford, could not make out even a "prima facie" case. They had no proof of any kind, even tending to show the respondent guilty. We ask all good citizens to read the evidence put into the case, and then judge for themselves. From this it fully appears in the words of Judge Carter, in delivering the opinion of the Court:—"That the liquors were ordered by a committee chosen by the Board of Aldermen for that purpose; that they were ordered for the city agency, and for lawful sale; that they were sent marked and invoiced to the city agency; that they were placed in the room which had been appropriated for the city agency, and found in the possession of the city agent, legally appointed previous to the complaint."

Then as to the management of Mayor

Dow in quelling the mob, it was cool, prudent, firm and judicious. Every effort in his power, and in the power of those acting with him on the occasion was made to induce the rioters to desist from their acts of violence, and peaceably disperse. It was not until it became certain that the civil authorities would be overcome by the infuriated mobocrats, that the Mayor called on the military. After doing this, the soldiers were pelted with clubs, stones and other weapons, and several of them seriously injured. An order was given then to fire, thinking that the order might terrify the mob, but this had no effect.

Robbins (the man killed) was a volunteer for the occasion. He acted as the leader, swearing horrible oaths, called the police a "pack of damned cowards," challenged them to fire, and taunted them by saying they did not dare fire. He was frequently warned to desist, but instead of doing this, he harangued the mob to come on, and when attempting to force the door, fell a victim of his own folly. The Mayor, the High Sheriff, and City Marshal all repeatedly addressed the mob, and warned them of the consequences of a refusal to desist from their riotous acts. All of these milder measures proving unsatisfactory, fire arms were discharged, loaded only with powder; they again fired over the heads of the mob, all of these had no effect. They only appeared more mad and furious, and not until all other measures and means failed, and the mob were attempting to stove in the door, did the Mayor give orders to fire into them.

The pretence put forth from certain quarters, that the police could have driven away the rioters, is all false—every word of it. Had not the Mayor called out the Military force—the mob would have triumphed, and accomplished their object.

5. This whole thing was got up to make political capital for the City Government of Portland and the Republican Party of Maine. The enemies of the Law prior to this affair had been raving and finding fault because no City Agency had been established; and then just as such measures were taken to establish one, a wicked, groundless, malicious prosecution is instituted against the Mayor and a Mob raised to destroy the Liquor. Had Mr. Dow done differently and the mob succeeded, these same men would have denounced the Mayor because he had not called out the military, and shed countless tears over the loss of the liquors, and declared Portland under mob-law.

The meeting called under the flimsy pretence of "investigating" the affair, was intended as a demonstration to inflame the public mind, and direct public indignation from the guilty instigators of the disgraceful affair, and thereby manufacture political capital against Dow and the Law. A portion of the men who had the management of this indignation had raised a storm they could not control, excited the prejudice, and heated the worst passions of the populace, until the whole had ended in bloodshed and the loss of human life. To shield their own guilty heads they thus raise a dust, hoping therein to escape from the public gaze unobserved.

The true, some of the most respectable citizens of Portland attended this meeting, and we are not prepared to say but what a portion of them were good motives.

A majority of the meeting went there with the same feelings that rallied the mob—and so far as we can judge, by their acts and doings, and the manner in which the meeting was conducted, it was under the control of the mob spirit.

A friend of Mr. Dow undertook to speak, but in spite of the efforts of the Chairman to the contrary, he was instantly mobbed down by a savage mob and hounded, with loud cries of "put him out," from all parts of the Hall. F. O. J. Smith, when preaching the most incendiary doctrines, was loudly cheered; and when Mr. J. B. Brown undertook in subsequent remarks to dissent from this inflammatory harangue, he was hissed, and even hustled. These things show the character of the assembly. The whole thing was a solemn mockery of the pretended object for which it was called. There were something connected with this "investigating" harangue, that we shall hereafter notice in another article.

Another thing. Great pains have been taken to send out to the public false versions of the whole matter to create a false impression in the community, and thereby deceive the public as to the real facts in the case.

These base fabrications have been innocently copied into other public journals, and Mr. Dow and the friends of the Maine Law, have thereby been most wickedly misled and abused.

These things have been done to gratify the rankling of malice in the hearts of the run men of Portland, and make political capital out of the price of blood. Many of the men who have been instrumental in producing a state of feeling in Portland, that resulted in riot and blood shed, are old political hacks, who have been hurled out of power and place, by an indignant, abused, and outraged people. To reinstate themselves in power, they are ready to use means and take measures, both dangerous and disgraceful. Smarting under the stinging rebukes of an insulted people, they have become desperate, but their desperation, instead of retrieving their ruined political fortunes, will only sink them deeper and deeper in the pit they have dugged for themselves.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION. The Bangor Journal publishes a call for a Whig State Convention. The call purports to come from the Whig State Committee, but it is generally understood that the Committee were opposed to such a proceeding. No names are given.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. DeWitt & Davenport, a pamphlet of about 80 pages, containing the correspondence between Senator Brooks, editor of the New York Express, and "John, Bishop of New York," on the Church property question. This controversy arose from some remarks made by Senator Brooks, in a speech in the New York Legislature, last winter, and is very lengthy. Mr. Brooks has drawn out many facts in relation to this question, which he establishes with abundance of testimony. It contains portraits of both writers.

Mobocracy.

Recent events in different parts of the Union indicate a spirit of insubordination to the laws, truly alarming to every friend of law and order in the community.

The whole territory of Kansas was recently run over by a banditti of armed rioters. All law was ruthlessly trampled under foot, the settlers on the territory put in jeopardy of their lives, while they were driven with savage ferocity from the polls, and the election controlled by a horde of worse than savage mobocrats from Missouri.

A press in Missouri was publicly seized and destroyed, and the editor driven by the same riotous scoundrels out of the place—and it is but a few days since, that one of the most respectable citizens in Kansas, was seized by an armed force, tarred and feathered, had his head shaved, and barely escaped with his life.

Within a few days, we find the same mob spirit in Maine, fanned into a flame by men and public papers from whom we should expect better things. Facts elicited by legal investigation, develop a deep-seated depravity, not only in the breast of the persons actually engaged in acts of unlawful violence, but in others who were the guilty instigators of the infamous and disgraceful scenes recently witnessed in Portland.

To yield a cheerful obedience to the laws is the duty of every good citizen. Trample on the laws of the State, and we have no security for our lives, our dwellings, or other property. All these are at the mercy of a mad and infuriated mob.

Those who are engaged, either directly or indirectly, in encouraging the mob spirit in this State, will find in the end that they have been enlisted in a fearful business. The men who "sow to the wind, often reap the whirlwind," and they who encourage acts of public violence, often become victims of their own madness and folly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE. This body assembled at Concord, on the 7th inst.

John J. Prentiss, K. M., was chosen Speaker, and John H. Goodale, and Henry Kent, K. M., Clerks.

Wm. Hall was elected President of the Senate, Geo. S. Barton, Clerk, and Calvin Jay, Assistant Clerk.

Gov. Metcalf was inaugurated and delivered his inaugural address on Thursday, Wednesday of this week was the day assigned for the election of United States Senators.

It is understood that Hon. John P. Hale, will be elected for the long term, and Hon. James Bell, for the short term.

Gov. Metcalf delivered his message on the 7th. It is strongly native American, recommends a prohibitory Liquor Law, and denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and passage of the Nebraska Bill. The message is quite a lengthy document, and is open and frank in tone, throughout.

TURNIP SEED. We have received a circular from the Patent Office, in relation to experiments on a list of Turnip Seeds. It embraces twenty-six varieties. We have agreed to take charge of the matter, and want to find twenty-five persons who will take charge each of one variety, and cultivate them according to the directions in the circular. Who will volunteer in this work? The Ruta Baga variety should be sown before the middle of next month. The other kinds should be sown before the first of August.

To save correspondence, we will name several gentlemen, and ask them if they will aid in this experiment. Alvan Bolster, East Randolph; Samuel Pease, Andover; Benjamin Richards, Oxford; F. L. Rice, Denmark; G. B. Barnes, Fryeburg; Thomas Mayberry, Barrow; Samuel Stickney, Brownfield; David Colcord, Parker; James Hobbs, Lovell; Dr. N. T. True, Bethel; Jonathan Bartlett, Stow; Samuel Parsons, Hartford; John Briggs, Sumner; Sidney Perham, Woodstock; David Noyes, Norway; Noah Prime, Buckfield; Timothy Walker, Rumford; Jonas Green, Peru; Isaac N. Stanley, Dixfield; C. P. Howe, Mexico; H. Austin, Byron; J. Burlank, Gilead; W. N. Porter, Roxbury.

Will these gentlemen write us immediately, and let us know whether they will attend to the experiment, and how we shall get the seeds to them. Direct all communications, "Darius Forbes, South Paris, Maine."

GEORGE W. CHASE, Esq., of the Musical Advertiser and Masonic Journal, has purchased one half of the Brunswick Telegraph, and is to be its editor. Mr. Chase is an enterprising and energetic man, and will make a capital paper. We wish him abundant success.

We would call attention to the notice in another column, of the celebration of the anniversary of our National Independence, at South Paris. The speakers engaged, are some of the most eloquent men in the country; and as the matter is in the hands of an efficient committee, we may expect nothing will be wanting to make it one of the most attractive celebrations in the State. Let all make arrangements to be there.

RECOVERING. We learn that Mr. Leonard, the young man who was so badly injured, in the mills of Messrs. King & Co., at Welchville, is now recovering slowly. He is a man of feeble health, and it was feared that the accident, and subsequent amputation, might prove fatal.

The Pension Bureau has just commenced the issue of Bounty Land Warrants. The Warrants are sold for various prices, from \$1.25 per acre, down to \$150 for a 160 acre Warrant. The plates are very neatly executed, there being a different plate for each class of claims. Those for 160 acres, have the portraits of Pierce and Marcy. Those for 120 acres, have portraits of W. H. McClelland, Secretary of the Interior, and Senator Brodhead, the originator of the Bounty Land Bill.

A LOT OF THEM. A sow, belonging to Mr. John Gardiner, of Oxford, produced, recently, twenty-one pigs in one litter. Seventeen of them are now living. Few hogs can get the start of this.

Summary of Weekly News.

Rev. Dr. Bacon was installed Bishop of the See of Portland, on the 31st ult. Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, in an address to the church on that occasion, made the following remark: "Your Bishop who comes to you to-day, is to be received as an angel, a messenger sent from God, to preach to you as your Bishop. Not as a man, or as an angel, but even as Christ."

Col. Steptoe, after a long residence among the Mormons, has come to the conclusion that the "peculiar institution" of that people, will make a residence among them rather undesirable, and will not accept his appointment as Governor. Brigham Young has again applied for a reappointment, and Col. Steptoe has signed a petition in his favor.

A bill was introduced in the California Legislature, the last session, to divide that State, making three smaller ones. A committee was chosen to prepare an address to the people, that the next Legislature may embody the popular sentiment on that point. No further action was taken on the bill.

The steamship Golden Age, which was wrecked on the Pacific coast some time since, was got afloat on the 23d of May, and was to be taken to San Francisco.

Wm. Arison, of Cincinnati, the man who went the informal mission, has had a new trial granted, and it seems probable, that by some defect in a new law, he may be discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, and thus escape punishment.

It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan is about to resign his position as Minister to the Court of St. James, and that Col. Grant of the Boston Post, is to be his successor.

The steamer Caledonia, from Portland for New York, went ashore on Point Judith, on Monday morning, in a thick fog. It was thought she would be got off the next high tide. Part of the deck load was thrown over, to relieve the vessel.

The Portland Country Produce Market, as given in the Daily Advertiser, quotes Apples at \$2.50 and \$4; Beans \$3 and \$3.50; Butter 22 and 25; Flour has fallen from 23 to 25 cents per 64. Potatoes, 20 to 21 per bushel. Hay, lower, \$25.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Portland, were in session last week, for the purpose of receiving and recording the naturalization papers of foreign voters. Many numbers recorded, 274.

Hon. Alpheus Lyon, has been nominated for Judge of the new municipal Court, at Bangor. The Mercury states that he formerly resided in Waterville, and has always been of the democratic faith.

Five of the persons who were engaged in the Portland riot, have been bound over in the sum of \$500 each, to appear at the July term of the Supreme Judicial Court.

K. N. RESOLUTIONS. It is stated that the State Council, at its recent session at Bangor, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the new party to which we owe allegiance, is not based on one idea alone, but comprehensive, and should always act in reference to every principle that will promote the moral and political welfare of a free people.

Resolved, That the declaration of Independence, the tone and tenor of the constitution, the Ordinance of 1787, the words and deeds of the founders of this Republic, all indicate that our forefathers intended that Slavery should be sectional, not national—temporary, not permanent.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and the Fugitive Slave Law, as violations of the rights of the Free States, and tending to the destruction of the free institutions of our country.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to free our National Territories from the curse of Slavery; and that we will never consent, under any circumstances, to the admission of another Slave State to this Union.

Resolved, That any attempt to commit an Order in the Free States, to the advancement of the interests of Slavery, is to ignore it as a political question—to stamp it as a job measure—to enjoin silence upon us, in respect to its evils and encroachments, and receive, our sternest disapprobation and dissent.

ADMINISTRATIVE VICTORIES! We are going to keep a true record, marked and numbered, of the victories achieved by Frank Pierce. They will interest all citizens of Maine and should be kept before the people.

Pierce Victory, No. one—

The election of a pro-slavery Legislature in Kansas by an armed band of lawless vagabonds and drunkards from Missouri, David B. Atchinson being the Captain, and the Squatter Sovereign, the recipient of government patronage, the organ.

Pierce Victory, No. two—

The election of Henry A. Wise, the murderer of Jonathan Cilley, and an open advocate of the extension of Negro Slavery, as Governor of Virginia.

What shall be the next? Republicans of Maine, keep your mind's eye on the vicissitudes of the party which seeks to establish itself in the government of this State. [Jeffersonian.]

"WELL DONE OLD VIRGINIA!" HENRY A. WISE ELECTED GOVERNOR! Yes, we say, bring out the cannon! and especially let the Democrats of Maine rejoice over the result. Virginia, which the blight of slavery has reduced almost to a desert—a majority of whose inhabitants can neither read nor write. Virginia which sells doctors and ministers at auction, knocks down carpenters, blacksmiths, and dressmakers at public sale,—which separates husbands from wives and parents from children. How could the few who do vote in such a State, vote otherwise than with the sham democracy which upholds those things. But let the democrats of Maine, not only rejoice over the general result, but also rejoice over the success of the man. Henry A. Wise! a old Southern Federalist—recently converted to hunker democracy—a murderer, whose hands are imbued with the blood of our lamented Cilley—a duelist, on whose hands is the blood of other men besides poor Cilley—a political bully, whose public or private morals are so vicious as to be hardly relieved by a single ray of virtue. Yes, to all who can rejoice over this result and still cling to the party which counts this as a triumph of principle, we say rejoice! [Progressive Age.]

the court room nearly a half an hour after I received the warrant. The complainants left in two or three minutes after the Judge handed me the warrant. I went from the court room to the Marshal's office, and remained there 15 or 20 minutes; I am not positive about that. I went into the street and met Alderman Carlton—also I saw Mr. Dow. There was a word or two passed between me and two or three others. They were talking about this. Neal Dow told me to do my duty. Then went to the City Agency—think I consumed about an hour in all from the time of receiving the warrant to entering the Agency. The Judge and Recorder were present when I left the court room, and two or three others. The Marshal and two or three of the policemen were in the Marshal's office. I met Mr. Carlton in the street near, or on the steps of the Government House. I met Mr. Dow about the Government House somewhere. I am not positive whether it was before or after I went to the Agency the first time that I saw Mayor Dow.

Joseph Ring, Alderman, called. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, of which I am one, on Thursday evening last, we were deliberating about a City Agency, and I remarked, "Mr. Mayor how came these liquors here?" (I asked because I had been absent one evening.) Said he, "I ordered them here," or "I got them here," or something of that kind. Then I asked him by what authority he got them. He stated, not any authority as he knew of. He said there was an agent from New York recommended to him, and said he had pure liquors—and he told him to send them. I asked what amount there was. He replied \$1600 worth. I remarked, "Then you got them on your own hook"—and his reply was, "I suppose so." I asked him if he thought he had made a good speculation out of it. I think he said "I think I shall," or "I don't know but I shall"—I am not positive which, I asked him then, why they were not seized. His reply was, they were seized, every bit of them, and carried up to the City Hall as soon as they came here. That was all there was as regards that.

Cross Examination. I was not aware that preparations had been made for a City Agency—the only intimation I had was that on the next morning after the order was said to be passed, for I was not there that evening, an order was passed authorizing a committee to square up matters with Mr. Hay, and transfer all city property to the Agency. I did not understand from the conversation with Mr. Dow, that if he had procured or bought the liquors, he had done it for any other purpose than on account of the city and for the Agency.

(This answer was objected by the counsel for the prosecution. It was argued briefly—and was excluded by the Court.)

The Agent had then been appointed. I do not know directly whether a room had been selected. I repeated this conversation, for the first time afterwards, about 8 o'clock the next morning. I repeated it two or three times during the day, once to John M. Adams in the afternoon, and in the forenoon to Mr. Stone of the State of Maine, in my own shop, and to Mr. Adams in the street going to or from dinner. What I repeated to them was the same I have given here—it might have been less, but no more—but what I did state was nothing different. Had no conversation with the complainants—might possibly have seen Mr. Williams. I wish to make an additional statement; I said something to Mr. Dow about selling the liquors at auction. He asked me if I would act as auctioneer—at first, I said I would, and afterwards, that I didn't know about that in the present state of the law.

Wm. Boyd, City Clerk, was then sworn. I am City Clerk and by the City Charter, Clerk of the City Council. This is my book of records of their proceedings.

Mr. Clifford then read the following:

May 3d, 1855.

On motion of Alderman Thomas,

Ordered, That the Mayor and Aldermen be authorized and empowered to use the shop under the City Hall, now occupied by Messrs. Waite & Butler, for the accommodation of a City Agency for the sale of alcoholic liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes, in accordance with law.

At the same meeting the following order was passed:

CITY OF PORTLAND.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, May 3d, 1855.

Ordered, That the Mayor and Aldermen Carlton and Brooks, be a committee to arrange for the establishment of a City Agency for the sale of alcoholic liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes, under the provisions of an act entitled an act for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and approved March 16th, 1855, and also to prepare and report to this Board, stock rules and regulations as may be necessary for the government of the Agent hereafter to be appointed, and such compensation to be paid for his services as may seem suitable.

Read and passed.

Attest: Wm. Boyd, City Clerk.

Peter Graffman Sworn. I am a packet

master between here and New York. In regard to these liquors, this true Bill of lading gives the whole story. [The Bill of lading was in the ordinary form, having on the margin—For the Portland Agency, Portland, Me.—It runs—Shipped in good order by J. C. Brooks, of Portland, to be delivered at New York, in the schooner J. C. Brooks, wharf, and are to be delivered at New York, in the Portland Agency.] A young man came down and asked me to ship them. The freight has not been paid yet. I couldn't say who took away the liquors—I was away at the time—and I don't know where they went to. No one had agreed with me before the liquors were taken off, to be responsible for the freight. It was between seven and twelve o'clock, A. M., that the liquors were taken away.

[Alderman Ring recalled, by Defence. I was present when the City Agency was chosen.]

Capt. Graffman. I cannot tell how much of the time between seven and twelve I was absent. We lay at Commercial Wharf. There was no order for the liquors left, to my knowledge. Nothing was told to me at all about the freight. I signed the bill of lading on board the vessel at the wharf in New York. The latter was Pier No. 8. I am captain and part owner of the packet, and see to the freight myself.

Prosecution rested here.

Joseph Libby sworn. I am one of the Board of Aldermen. I was present when Mr. Ring had the above stated conversation with Mayor Dow. My impression at the time was that the whole conversation was sportive and jocular. More particularly, the closing part—my impression in regard to the first part is not so distinct—but the latter part excited laughter—especially the part relating to the auction. I heard the reply to Mr. Ring's question, if he (Dow) thought he should make a good speculation out of it—it was, "I don't know as to that," and I heard no other reply to that question.

Cross Examination. I couldn't repeat the whole conversation, but I listened to the main parts.

To the Court. I heard the reply to the question of the liability of the liquors to seizure—it was given in the same sportive style with the auction part of the conversation. We are sometimes not very parliamentary.

Wm. Boyd recalled. I was present at the conversation above testified to, and I considered it a sportive conversation most emphatically, throughout. The Mayor, who sat in my sight, was laughing. I heard the reply in regard to the good speculation—it was, "Can't say as to that," or something to that effect.

Henry A. Jones, Alderman. I am one of the Aldermen, and was present at the conversation testified to by Mr. Ring. The appearance and manner of the conversation was entirely sportive, excepting the part relating to the quantity, &c., of the liquor brought. My impression about the Mayor's answer to the question if he thought he should make a good speculation, was, "I don't know about that"—but I wasn't certain of the precise words. We have been balloting sometime for City Agent and were in good humor about the contest. There was no question of establishing an Agency, but merely as to who should be chosen to fill it.

S. L. Carlton, Sworn. The liquors specified were ordered by myself and the Mayor, with the concurrence of Alderman Brooks, committee of the Board of Aldermen for the use of the City Agency, provided that the seller did as he said he would, that is, send the liquors in their original packages, pure and at the price we had agreed upon. I was acting at that time under the authority of the order of the Board of Aldermen passed May 3d, 1855. No personal responsibility was undertaken by the Mayor or myself. They were ordered by myself for the sole purpose of lawful sale under the laws of the State. No part of the liquor, to my knowledge, ever came into the possession of myself, Mr. Dow or Mr. Brooks.

Cross Examination. S. Branson of New York was the man of whom I ordered the liquors. I had the conversation ordering the liquors with him at the Mayor's office. No one else remained there except the Mayor—others came in and went out. All the conversation was in the Mayor's office. I went in with Mr. Branson to the office, and to the best of my recollection, came out with him. In regard to ordering the liquors, I had no more conversation with Mr. B., and I heard no more. Do not know when Branson left town. I went from my office on Middle street, to

